



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOVEMBER 6.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D., in the Chair.

Twenty-six persons present.

MR. WITMER STONE made a communication on the recently acquired Tristram collection of birds, illustrating his remarks by the exhibition of specimens. (No abstract.)

The Publication Committee reported that papers under the following titles had been presented for publication:

“New Oribatidæ from the United States,” by Nathan Banks.

“Descriptions of New Species of Polychæta from the Southeastern Coast of Massachusetts,” by J. Percy Moore.

NOVEMBER 20.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D., in the Chair.

Fifty persons present.

DR. BENJAMIN SHARP made a communication on the history and habits of the fur seal, illustrated by lantern views. (No abstract.)

The following were accepted for publication: